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"The American Dictionary of the English Language, is a work of profound investigation, and does infinite honor to the philological learning and general literature of this country. Happy the man who can thus honorably identity his name with the existence of our vernacular tongue. There is no other way in which mortal man could more effectually secure immortality beneath the skies. Obelisks, arches, and triumphal monuments seem to be as transient as the bubble of military reputation. No work of art can withstand the incessant strokes of time. The unrivalled Parthenon, glowing in polished marble, and which, for more than two thousand years continued from the summit of the citadel of Athens to cast its broad splendors across the plains below, and along from the summit of the citadel of Athens to cast its broad splendors across the plains below, and along the coasts and headlands of Attica, is now crumbling to ruins, after being despedded of its most exquisite materials by savage war and heartless man.—
Even the Pyramids of Egypt, whose origin is hidder in the deepest recesses of antiquity, and which have always stood in awe-inspiring solitude and grandeur, are now annoyed by the depredations of curiosity, and greatly corroded by the action of the elements, and gradually sinking under the encroaching sands of the desert. This dictionary; and the language which it embodies will also perish; but it will not be with the gorgeous palaces. It will go with the selemn temples and the great globe itself."

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T. S. & C. ADAMS,

of Amherst, Massachusetts.

Washington city, 1844.

E NGLISH POLITICAL ECONOMY OF 1844
L Just received by FRANCK TAYLOR, by the Steamer Cambria, and this day opened:
Theory of Money and History of the Bank of England, 1 vol. London, 1844.
Delusions and Fallucies in the House of Commons bill for the recharter of the Bank of England, and the statements and arguments in support of it.

the statements and arguments in support of it.—
Pamphlet—London, 1844.
Thoughts on the separation of the departments of

Pamphlet—London, 1844.
Thoughts on the separation of the departments of the Bank of England, by Samuel Jones Loyd—Pamphlet, London, 1844.
Speeches of Sir Robert Peel on the recharter of Bank of England.

Bank of England.

Reougham's Political Philosophy, 3 volumes

Lord Brougham's Political Philosophy, 3 volumes, completed in 1844. Mr. Joplin's Circular to the Managers of the Joint Stock Banks of the United Kingdom; Pamphlet,

Joint Stock Banks of the United Kingdom; Pamphiet, London, 1844.

Tables, showing the progress of the Shipping in-terest of Great Britain, the United States and France, by George Bayley, of Lloyd's, London, 1844.

The Evils inseparable from a Mixed Currency, and the advantages of an inconvertible national paper circulation throughout the British Empire and its de-pendencies; by William Blacker—Pamphiet, Lon-Porter's Progress of the Nation, 3 vols.

Laws, Privileges, Proceedings, and Usages of Par-liament, I vol. London, 1844.

an advertisement.

\*." A further supply, shipped per "Wellington," on the 27th December, is expected within a few

days. Books, Stationery, Periodicals, Mathematical Instruments, or any bing else, imported to order from England, France, or any part of Europe.

THE CHURCHMAN'S LIBRARY; a series of publications, original, and from the English press, issued in monthly numbers. The numbers for 1844 collected into one volume) are just received for sale FRANCK TAYLOR.

Also, the Book of the Church, by Robert Southey, late Poet Laureate. 1 vol. from the fifth London dicion.

Complete works of Rev. William Jay, in 3 vols.

octavo.
"Church-Clavering," or the Schoolmaster, by the Rev. W. Gresley, M. A.
"A few words about Holy Baptism;" pamphlet, New York, 1845.

BRITISH NAVY LIST, for 1845.

BRITISH NAVY LIST, for 1845.

New Annual Army List, for 1845.

New Annual Army List, by Captain Hart, 9th regiment, being the 6th annual volume, giving the dates of commissions, and the war sea wounds of every officer in the Army, Ordnance, and Marines, corrected up to 27th December, 1844, I vol.

Captain Marryatt's Code of Signals, I vol, London,

1844.
Watson's Telegraphic Vocabulary.
The Duties of Judgo-Advocates, by Capt. Hughes
12th regiment, Deputy Judge Advocate General, I vol
London, 1845. Practical Astronomy and Geodesy, by John Nar-rien, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military

College, I vol. London, 1845. Spearman's British Gunner, third edition, London, 1845.

1845. Lieut. Col. Hawker on Shooting and Fire-arms, mith edition, much enlarged, I vol., London, 1845. Kelly's Spheries, Miles' Royal Naval Service, Ra-per's Navigation, Campbell's Leves of British Admi-rals, 8 vols., Simmons on Heavy Ordnance. Alexander's Life of Wellington, Southey's Brazil, 2 vols.

3 vols. Puffendorff's Law of Nations, Grotius on War and

1844.
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## The Daily Madisonian.

VOL. IV.

WASHINGTON CITY, MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1845.

MISS HEANEY'S ACADEMY,

MISS HEANEY'S ACADEMY.

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(Between the residences of Mrs. Gen. Macomb and the Hon. John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy.).

MISS HEANEY, of Boston, Massachusetts, principal instructrees, respectfully gives notice to parents and guardians of her resuming the education of Young Ladies in this city in the former family residence of Col. Bomford, according to her early corrected of the control of the carry of the ca purposes of educating boarding pupils as a family with a convenient number of day acholars. Her own personal instruction and care being given to each o her pupils individually in whatever pursuits of learn personal instruction and care being given to each of her pupils individually in whatever pursaits of learning or accomplishments they may engage. Assistant instructresses will be resident in her family, and exclusively engaged to aid her responsibly as professors in this charge. One of the most skilfut in Vocal and Instrumental Music will always be so engaged; other professors will attend to give lessous, as may be required, but only with her own attention to her pupils as principal. The many years occupancy of this house by Col. Bomford's family evinces healthness of the situation well; and its spaciousness, pleasant garden, and scenery, makes it the most desirable dwelling for such students in the vicinity of the President's House and the Departments.

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in both languages.

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David A. Hall, Esq., may be addressed, for the testimonials of early and recent date of Miss Heaney's engagements as principal instructrees in the education of young ladies, in the writing of most of the

ucation of young ladies, in the writing of most of the following references, viz:

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It has been used in hospital and private practice, and has had the singular fortune of being recommended by the most celebrated Physicians. Amongst others, by—W. Gibson, M. D., Professor Surgery, Pa. University; Valentine Mott, M. D. Prof. Surgery, N. Y. University; W. P. Dewees, M. D. Pr. Midwiterry, Pa. University; W. P. Dewees, M. D. Professor Physic. Pa. University; T. Parke, M. D., President College Physicians, Philadelphia; Dr. Del Valle, Professor Medicine, Havana; Jose Lourenco Da Luz, Professor Surgery, Lisbon, J. Chipman, Member Royal College Surgeons, London.

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Army, Ghoert Bobertson, British Consul, &c., &c., and also the wonderful cures effected by Swaim's Panacea, have for many years made it an invaluable remedy. The Panacea does not contain mercury in any form, and being an innocent preparation it may be given to the most tender inches.

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plantation medicine. It being stitled to diseases peculiar to tropical clinates. See letter in the pamphlet from Roswell King, Jr. agent for the estate of Pierce Butler, Esq. Georgia.

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United States. Wholesale orders to be addressed t United States. Wholesale orders to be addressed to William Swaim & Son, Philadelphia, or to H. H. Schieffelin & Co., druggists, New York, Genera Agents for the Panacea and Vermifuge. Feb. 13-2w

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tow as 20 to 25 dollars each. Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

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The subscriber has the honor to refer to the follow ing gentlemen, viz.: Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, U. S. Senate.

H. C. MURPHY, W. B. MACLAY, W. B. LEWIS, 2d Auditor, Washington

JAMES N. BARKER, Eq., RICHARD K. CRALLE, Esq., JAMES HOBAN, Esq., JAMES HOBAN, Esq., Hon. JUDGE KING, Philadelphia. " JUDGE CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
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march 12

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ngravings Rogers' Poems; 1 vol. small quarto, London; many

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signs from the ruins and scenery of Rome and Italy Illustrated edition of Cowper's Task; 1 vol. 8vo. Milton, with illustration reduced from Martin's Designs; 1 vol. 12mo., London. Tyass's Illustrated Shakspeare; 3 vols., London, 1844.

And many other fine editions of the most esteeme writers in the English and French languages, from the Library size down to the smallest pocket volume, some of them beautifully illustrated, others richly

Fine English editions of Gibbon, Robertson, Clarendon, Hume, Burnett, and other standard historians dec 23-3t

HISTORY OF THE REVOLT OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES; being a comprehensive view of its origin, derived from the State Papers in the Public Offices of Great Britain. By George Chalmers, Chief Clerk of the Coamittee of Privy Council, ard author of "Life of Mary Queen of Scotts," History of Caledonia," &c., &c., 2 vols. octavo, Boston, 1845. This day received for sale by F. TAYLOR.

Also, History of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, from 1750 to June, 1774, by Mr. Hutchinson, late Governor of that Province, 1 vol. octavo. Jan 15-3t

WAIT'S AMERICAN STATE PAPERS & PUBLIC DOCUMENTS—Complete in ten olumes; Boston, 1817—for sale (a single copy only F. TAYLOR.

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A L S O

The Diplomatic Correspondence, edited by Jared Sparks, in 12 volumes—Boston. Also, the continuation of the same in sven volumes, published subsequently in Washington City.

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DEMOCRATIC REVEIW for March, 1845. This day received by

F. TAYLOR. CONTENTS.

The Late Acting President.
The Song of the Bell. From the German of Schiller. 3. Fragments from the Greek.

4. A Hymn of Love. By George W. Curtis. 5. The Cabman's Story. Translated from the French of Alexandre Dumas. 6. Our Times.

Romance and Reality 8. Recollections of Fifty Years - No. I. A Sketch

of '98.

9. Wilhelmine Schroeder-Devrient, A Sketch.
By Mrs. E F. Ellet.
10. Gone! A Poem. By J. G. Whittier.
11. The Literature of Fiction. By A. Davezac.
12. The Presidents of Texas. By G. Montgomery.

Bureau of Statistics.

Monthly Financial and Commercial Article. Monthly Literary Bulletin,

16. New York Historical Society.

The Democratic Review is published every month; price \$5 per annum, or 50 cents the single number; and will be regularly mailed and strongly enveloped to every post office in the United States, if application be made to.

March 11. March 11-

MULDER'S AGRICULTURAL CHESTISS AND THE COLOR OF THE COLOR MENT—a few copies for sole by Jan. 7-3t.

SPEECH OF MR. TYLER.

[continuen.]
Following the important expose of the it true Following the important expose of the "true faith" of the party, we have Mr. Charles J. Thompson, on March 16th, saying to his constituents: "I am, and always have been, op-"posed to a latitudinarian construction of "the Constitution.
"To enable you to judge of the principles of "General Harrison, I have copied from his "speeches and letters sundry extracts, to which I beg your attention. The following "is an extract from an address of his to a per-

is an extract from an address of his to a per-tion of the people of the State of Ohio, when he was a candidate for a seat in the Con-gress of the United States in 1822." And etc Mr. Thompson conies word for word the bete Mr. Thompson copies word for word the very extracts I have given you from the letter of General Harrison to the "Inquisitor," avowing himself a Republican of the Jeffersonian school—denying to Congress the exercise of sensor—denying to Congress interactions assy power not expressly granted by the Constitution—opposing the Bank of the United States upon constitutional grounds, and declaring that it is a measure not necessary to carry any of the expressly granted powers in the Congress of the congress

"Again, Mr. William C. Rives, in his elabo-ted "Castle Hill" letter, thus wrote:
"But it is said that General Harrison has voted

"But it is said that General Harrison has voted for a protective tariff—for internal improvements by the General Government, and is in favor of a National Bank. In respect to this last allegation, I think I shall be able to show you that it is wholly gravitious.

In his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822, he expressly declared that "he believed that the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional. In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, in answer to the query "whether, if elected President, he would sign a bill, with proor modifications and restriction. sign a bill, with proper modifications and restrictions, for chartering a Book of the United States?" he refor chartering a Bouk of the United States?" he re-plies in the following very specific and guarded terms: "I would, if it were clearly accertained that the public interest, in relation to the collection and dis-bursement of the revenue, would materially suffer with-outone, and there were unequiveced manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, that the experiment should be fairly tried to accertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary for that nursons, it does not appear to carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that it can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give to the Constitution which would authorize it upon the ground of affording facilities to commerce.

Connecting what General Harrison here says with his address to the voters of his District in 1822, it is evident that his own leanings are decidedly against a Bank."

"General Harrison is a Republican of the old Jeffersonian school, and derives his principles of constitutional interpretation from the celebrated reconsultational interpretation from the celebrated re-solutions of the Virginia Legislature in 98, 79. He therefore denies to the General Government the ex-ercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the Constitution, and what is essectially necessa-ry to carry the given powers into effect. He believes the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional."

In the exposition of General Harrison's opin ions, given by Mr. Rives, the Richmond Whig thus alluded:

the "We conclude this able production to-day. It is destined to have a powerful influence upon the popu-lar opinion of the State, and to add increased force to the mighty torrent which is setting in in favor of the venerable patriot of Ohio. Whether regard be had to the source from which it emanates, or to the imortant truths it advances and so ably supports, it is emi-ently calculated to exert the most happy influence pon the reflecting and patriotic."

The "Charlottesville Republican," about the same date, gives a communication showing similar effects, which these facts in relation to General Harrison are producing on the public mind. Its correspondent, above the sig-nature of "A Sub-Treasury Man," writes in this manner : "But I feared that General Harrison was a Bank

"But I leaned that General Harrison was a Bank man, and infected with the other heresies which made Mr. Clay objectionable to me. To this fear the letter you new publish, and one which General Harrison wrote to Sherrod Williams in 1836, besides others, have given a perfect quietus. These letters de-monstrate, first, that General Harrison thought the Bank of the United States unconstitutional."

Again, in the Essex district address, drawn up by the present Whig orator, Mr. Griswold, and others, so obnoxious is their issue of a candidate of the party for the second office in Bank, it is declared to have been "originated". Bank, it is declared to have been "originated and sustained by the Federal party.

Again, Mr. William C. Rives was elected by the party to the United States Senate, as an anti-Bank man, and after reaching his seat opposed the proceedings of Mr. Clay in favor of a Bank, with a power, I must do him the jus-tice to say, which few men could have equalled.

And again, Mr. William S. Archer was elected to the United States Senate as an anti-Rank man also, by the party, of which we have been assured publicly by Mr. Thomas Cropper, of Accomac, a man in whose veins ow the purest revolutionary blood, and, at the me of the election, a Whig member of the Legislature.

These are but some of the facts existing with regard to their course in Virginia. ave we with reference to that course in other

In Georgia, Messrs. J. C. Alford, William E. Dawson, R. W. Habersham, Thomas Butler King, E. A. Nesbit, and Lott Warren, the Whig representatives of that State in Congress, sent forth an address to their constituents on the 27th May, 1840, which may be found in the "Savannah Republican" of June, 1840. In this paper they vindicate General Harrison from the charge of being in favor of a National Bank after this manner:

" Those opposed to General Harrison attempt to show that he is in favor of a National Bank, by as secting that his supporters are in favor of such an institution. On this question let General Harrison speak for himself. In 1822, being a candidate for ingress, he published the following letter, giving

Here follows the letter already addressed to rou from the Virginia address of 1840, and re-sed upon by Messrs. Rives and Thompson, the Richmond Whig" and the "Charlottesville "Richmond Whig" and the "Charlottesville Republican," in their exculpation of General Harrison from this charge. From this letter, two heads of inquiry. First, whether the charter say they, "It will be perceived that General if so, is it expedient to exact the forfeiture? And, if so, is it expedient to exact the forfeiture? The

"tishment of a National Bank, are similar to those entertained by Mr. Jefferson."

In North Carolina, was circulated through the State the address of Mr. George E. Badger, afterwards Secretary of the Navy, and who resigned because a Bank bill was vetoed, in which he makes this positive declaration:

" Next, it is said that General Harrison favors a Bank of the United States. The charge is false. His propose to express to you my views on the subject. opinions, on the contrary, are against a Bank. He has declared if an institution which, if President, he would against the system of backing, as conducted in this country, a system of backing, as conducted in this country, a system of backing.

of the Harrisburg nominations, held in the city of Columbus on the 22d February, 1840, although the most extensive series of resolutions were passed, covering the whole ground of upposition to Mr. Van Buren, and of the future action of the parry, containing all the principles upon which the canwass was to be conducted, not one word is said concerning a Bank of the United States. So far from it, the most rigid interpretation of the Constitution is set forth,

NO. 1038 precluding all idea of the establishment of such institution. Here are cannot be gainsayed.

cannot be gainsayed.

Again, when an invitation was extended to their Vice Presidential candidate to visit the State, Mr. Ridgway, chairman of the Whig Central Committee, and afterwards Whig representative in the 27th Congress, worded it in this plain and unmistakeable language:

"Dran Sin: The original Jackson men of the State "Dran Sin: The original Jackson men of the State of Ohio, who are in favor of the election of the Whig cambidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, propose to hold a convention in the city of Columbus, on the 25th day of the present month, for the purpose of organizing their strength and preparing for the approaching election. It is believed that the Government are concentrating upon this State their whole electioneering strength, and that a mighty effort will be made to carry Ohio by storm. In breaking down this last descrate at by storm. In breaking down this last desperate expedient of a party maddened to almost superhuman exection by defeat, we need and we ask your co-operation. Your name will command the presence of thousands upon thousands of our citizens from all quarters of the State, and will swell our ranks, as we confidently believed. quarters of the State, and will swell our ranks, as we confidently believe, with numbers of those who are only withholding their support in order to be fully satisfied that the success of the Whig conditates will secure the triumph of the principles which brought General Jackson into power. We trust that the importance of this crisis in the campaign will induce you to comply with the invitation which we tender you in the name of the Whig party of Ohio."

And again, Mr. Thomas Ewing, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and who, like Mr. Badger, resigned because a Bank hill was vetoed, in a letter addressed by him to Mr. L. D. Barker, dated July 18th, 1840, said:

" My DEAR SIE: On my return from Cols "My Dear Siz: On my return from Columbus the would this evening, I received your letter, informing me that it was asserted at a public meeting, in Washington county, that, in a speech at Philadelphia, I had said that the true question between the parties was a Bank of the United States, and that you, from a knowledge of the real question and of me, had contradicted the exertion. In this of course you were perfectly safe. I made no such statement, but the very contrary."

Lastly, the National Intelligencer, during August, 1840, I may say in behalf of the whole Whig party of the United States, as the Central organ of that party, in reply to the charges of the Richmond Enquirer, thus unequivocally pronounced the question of a Bank not in is-

" Though the question of a Bank is not now before the Though the question of a Benk is not now before the country, and is dragged into the present discussion only to help the Enquirer out in a weak cause, by an appeal to neell understood prejudices in its own State, we have no objection to the discussion into which the Enquirer leads the way.

It is a fortunate circumstance that the name of General Harrison has not been so mixed up with the question of a National Bank as to make him obnoxious, on that

These, fellow-citizens, are only a few of the evidences which might be gleaned from the re-cords of the party. Mr. Rives, in reply to Mr. Clay, at the extra session of 1841, declares that similar pledges were made in three-fourths of the States of the Union. What, then, is the inevitable and unavoidable conclusion to which we are forced by the facts?—that for a period of five years, during two presidential elections of the United States, and three senatorial elections in the State of Virginia, the Whig arty were committed, solemnly committed to he People against the estgblishment of a

Bank of the United States.

This, then, wyuld have been their true position, if General Harrison, their elected Presition, il General Harrison, their elected President, had have lived, and the reins of Government continued in his hands. The question which I now propose to consider is this: Did his death, and the succession of the Vice Predent to the Presidency, after this position?

In the examination of this question, I shall again conduct you through the records of the

party; for it is necessary that you should un-derstand the exact truth, in order to comprehend the unparalleled deception they have attempted

the unparalleled deception they have attempted to practice upon the country.

With respect, then, to the opinions of their Vice Presidential candidate, I have already given you the letter of the Hon. Mr. Ridgway, and stated that, in the Virginia Whig address of 1836, he was especially recommended be-cause of his uniform opposition to a Bank of the United States

In the address issued at Richmond, after the nomination at Harrisburg, it is said of him, "John Tyler is known to the people of Virginia

as one of their best tried and most faithful servants. Party malignity, in its most reckless mood, has never charged him with being an abolitionist. But, in the plentiude of their power, the partisans of the President, who make and unmake republicans by royal touch, have pronounced him a Federalist, because he is a Whig. Against that charge we will not vindicate one whom you have so often pronounced a Republican if the man who has always been the advocate of re-If the man who has always been the advocate of re-publican measures, and during nearly his whole life the representative of Republican people, needs vin-dication from the charges of Federalism, we feel satisfied that it will be made triumphantly by the Re-publicans of Virginia, whom he has so long and so faithfully served, and to their protection we commit him, confident that in their hands be will sustain no wrong, and that they will say to him, 'well done, thou good and faithful servant.'"

Shortly after he entered political life, as a member of the Virginia Legislature, scarcely twenty one years of age, he moved the resolution of censure, which was passed, upon Messts. Giles and Brent, the Virginia Senators in Congress, for refusing to vote, as instructed by the Legislature, against chartering the Bank of the United States. It was upon this resolution that Mr. Benjamin Watkins Leigh drew up his celebrated, and so often quoted paper upon the right of instruction, which he af-terwards so signally violated.

When a representative in Congress, in 1810. Mr. Tyler sustained the motion made to issue a scire facias against the Bank of the United States, whereby it would have been forced to yield up its charter. In the speech which he made on that occasion he uses this plain lan-

decision of the first would preclude one from an in-quiry into the second. For, sir, inasmoch as I be-lieve the creation of this corporation imconstitutional, I cannol, without a violation of my oath, hesitate to repair the breach thus made in the Constitution, when an opportunity presents itself for doing so with-out violating the public faith. But, believing also that it is expedient to put it down, and other gentle-men feeling at liberty to follow up that inquiry, I propose to express to you my views on the subject. For one, I enter my protest

has declared if an institution which, if Prisident, he would country—a system not to be supported by any correct principle of economy—a gross delusion—the In Ohio, at the great ratification convention of the Harrisburg nominations, held in the city to corrupt the morals of society than any thing else

told of the benefits arising to commerce from the con-centration of capital? Away with the delusion. Experience has exposed its fallacy. I pretest against the idea that the Government cannot do without this Bink. We are not dependent on this corporation. Wretched indeed would be our situation if this was

deany but

Again, in 1832, when a member of the United States Senate, the bill for re-chartering the Bank was brought up before that body, he not only recorded his vote against the passage of the bill, but sustained General Jackson in his veto of the measure. The records of the Senate

"The question being on the passage of the bill to modify and continue the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States, those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickinson, Dudley, Forsyth, Ellis, Grundy, Haynes, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tylke, White."

Again, in September, 1840, a committee of citizens of Henrico county, Virginia, propounded to him the following inquiries:

"Do you believe the Congress of the United State be vested with power, by the Constitution, to harter a National Bank? Would you consider such as institution, though warranted by the Consti-tution, as mischievous in its effects upon the pursuits and habits of the people, and, from the influence which it would be capable of exerting, upon the in-dependence of our elections? Would you veto a bill chartering a National Bank?

These questions were put, upon the presump-tion that General Harrison, if elected, would die, and Mr. Tyler would succeed to the Presi-dency; and to them he thus distinctly replied in Detaber following:

October following:

"In reply to the first branch of your inquiry, I quote and adopt the language of General Harrison, in his speech delivered at Dayton, viz: "There is not in the Constitution any express grant of power for such purpose, and it never could be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried into effect without resorting to such an institution. The latter branch of your inquiry is fully answered by my answer to the first part.

"Whettier I would or would not exert the sete, it will be time enough for me to say when I am either a candidate for, or an expectant of the Presidency, neither of which I expect ever to be. of which I expect ever to be.

of which I expect ever to be.

"If your question had been so waried, as to have inquired of me schat course I versid pursue if elevated to the Vice Presidency, and I should be called upon to vote upon a bill for the incorporation of a Bark, you should have had a direct and emphatic answer. As it is I have only to refer you to my speech derivered in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1819, on the question of a sciric ratio against the Bark, and my vote given in the Senate of the United States, in 1832, on the question of re-chartering the late Rome." justion of re-chartering the late Bank.

A portion of the speech referred to I have just ead to you, and exhibited to you the vote from

the records of the Senate. They were both directly in opposition to a Bank.

Again, on the 5th October, 1840, a portion of the citizens of Steubenville, Ohio, addressed him this question: "Do you believe in the constitutionality of a Bank of the United States." To which he made this reply :

My opinion of the power of Congress to charter Bank of the United States remains unchanged," of course from his opinion in 1819 and 1832.) There is not in the Constitution any express grant power for such a purpose, and it never could be constitutional to exercise that power, save in the event the powers granted to Congress could not be carried out without resorting to such an institution."

Again, about the same time, a similar question was proposed to him by the citizens of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and to which he returned an answer so explicit, that the Whig leaders in Washington, to whom it was sub-mitted, suppressed its publication. The history of the transaction is thus given by the Hon. Henry A. Wise, through the columns of the National Intelligencer:

"During the session of 1859, '40, Mr. Tyler addressed to me, in Washington, a letter from Williamsburg, Virginia, saying that a meeting of the Democrats of the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, had called on him especially to say whether he would, in any event, sanction the incorporation of a Bank of the United States. He enclosed me the proceedings of their meetings and their resolutions and sent me him United States. He enclosed me the proceedings of their meeting and their resolutions, and sent me his reply, with instructions to submit it to the leading members of the Whig party, for them to determine whether it should be transmitted to Pittsburg and be published, or not. The substance of the reply I remember well. It was spirited and explicit. After examining the right of all citizens to call for his sentiments on all public questions, and stating that the fair object of such calls should always be to enable the electors to cast their votes intelligibly, according to their own conviction of right, after knowing the opinions of candidates. HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION, WHICH HE HAD EVER EN-HE EXPRESSED THE OPINION, WHICH HE HAD EVER EN-TERTAINED. THAT THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES TERTAINED, THAT THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES

WAS UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND THAT HE COULD NOT

SANCTION THE INCORPORATION OF ONE WITHOUT AN

ALTERATION IN THE CONSTITUTION. He then emphotically asked those who addressed him, if these were their
sentiments, whether they would maintain them at the
polls, or whether their object was to divide the Whig party
by publishing them to the country? The reply thus given

I did submit to several Whig members of Congress,
whose opinions I thought most entitled to respect and deference, AND THEY DECIDED IT WAS IMPOLITED TO GIVE ference, AND THEY DECIDED IT WAS IMPOLITED TO GIVE TREBLICITY-that Mr. Tyler's opinions were already REPUBLICITY—Intal cuts, speece oppositions where we was a work whosen, and that it was unnecessary to array them directly against those of many who were in favor of a Bank and all who made the Bank a test, could ascertain his sentiments in the past, which had never been been be CANTED, AND NO ONE COULD PLEAD THAT THEY EITHER HAD BEEN CONCEALED, OR THAT ANY DECEPTION WAS PRACTICED."

Again, the "Boston Atlas," of April, 1841, makes this statement!

"Mr. Tyler remaised in the Senate the entire term of six years. In 1833 he was re elected, up to which time he had been a moderate, although decided supporter of the Administration of Andrew Jackson.

Mr. Tyler was epposed to the re-charter of the late United States Bank."

And a few days afterwards the correspondent

"The nomination of Mr. Tyler, at Harrisburg was urged and obtained solely upon the estimate formed of its character, as it appeared from his acts as a public man, and from the peculiar position of the presiden-tial canvass of 1836."

Again, the "Richmond Whig," as late as the 30th April, 1841, after Mr. Tyler had occu pied the Presidential chair nearly a month, in its editorial, uses this language :

"Should Virginia, in the elections just past, have returned a majority of opponents to the new Administration, it would be a singular commentary upon her professed devotion to the will of the people, and a singular instance of the blindness and rage of faction triumphing over reason, patriotism, and common seese.

It is wain to say that neese. It is vain to say the the apprehension of a Bank, to which vinginia is opthe apprehension of a Bank, to which the apprehension of a Bank, to which the premature hostility. It is not certain that the Administration will approve a Bank. John Tyler has been true through life to her hostings.

He has never doctrines. He has never abandoned one of them, in a public coreer running note

Again, the National Intelligencer, of the 18th August, 1841, in its remarks upon the veto of the Bank bill proposed by Mr. Clay, makes this

"We knew that, in times past, the President, Mr. Tyler, in both branches of the National Legislature, declared his personal conviction of the unconstitutionality of a National Bank." admission:

Again, on the 24th of February, 1840, the Whig citizens of Norfolk invited him to partake of a public dinner, in company with Henry To that invitation he made this reply Clay.

" I thank you, gentlemen, for the terms in which you have been pleased to allude to the Harrisburg nomination of myself. I date not say more than that my political principles remain tehelly and entirely anchanged—that they are the same more as taken I first entered political life, and will continue anchanged to the